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VOL. XVIII.

WASHINGTON, D.C., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1899.

No. 6



TRACY L. JEFFORDS, ESQ.,
Ex-Assistant United States District Attorney The right man to
succeed Judge Cox.



JOR JOHN R. LYNCH.
will leave Cuba soon and take
d for President Mc Kinley.

BY THE



Politicians ought to tell the truth.

Put a small man in a big position and he will forget himself.

Why is justice in Washington like the weather?

Because it is changeable. The justice that is meted out to the white man not given to the negro.

There is but little hope for the negro in the South.

The Bee editor is not looking for an office and neither does he want one.

Unhappy is the man who hangs on official favors.

Abolish the office of justice of the peace.

It is better that they are abolished.

All offices in the District of Columbia should be filled by election.

The negro vote will divide in 1900.

Our new leadership is made out of that which cannot be seen.

In union there is strength.

E. M. Hewlett is the most manly negro attorney before the District bar.

He is not the man to cater for favors.

If there was more manhood in negro attorneys they would succeed better.

Be truthful, it will pay always.

There is too much treachery among certain negroes to succeed.

This world was not made for the white man alone.

It is not well to tell all you know.

Be careful of what you say and to whom you say it.

Don't be too hasty in coming to a conclusion.

The Maryland politicians have not been cared for as yet.

Will the negro vote ever become a factor in American body politics?

Be what you say you are nothing more.

Deception is sooner or later detected.

An honest man is a truthful man.

You should do nothing that is distasteful to good society.

It is not the person who grins in your face, that should be regarded as your friend.

Don't place too much confidence in the person who pretends friendship.

Be honest with your fellow man.

The best policy is when you can not do a thing say so.

It will never effect you to be truthful.

Don't be alarmed at the noise.

The try daily has been struggling hard since its publication.

It came out one day and has been trying hard ever since to make its appearance daily.

Can any one tell the difference between the old school and new school of politicians?

Well out of the great number of fliers appointed in the army not one negro was appointed.

What has become of the repeal of the civil service law?

Don't forget how the negroes fought on San Juan Hill.

General Miles thinks well of the negro soldiers.

And yet not a negro officer has been appointed in the regular army.

The man who speaks the truth is the man to trust.

Don't be too impetuous in your deliberation.

The man who thinks he knows it all is generally affected with the big head.

There was tyranny in the schools on the part of certain school officers.

There are some school officials too much on the old woman order.

The day will soon come when all will be placed on a level.

It is not the wise man who makes a fool of himself.

Our head swells some times beyond measure.

PRISON ART CENTRE.

SING SING ESTABLISHING QUITE A REPUTATION IN THAT LINE.

Several Geniuses Already Discovered—A Prisoner Who Designed and Built Two Large Organs—A Remarkable Negro Woodcarver Convict.

As an art centre Sing Sing Prison is establishing a reputation. Already the warden has made the school of design and decoration there one of the most efficient in the United States. The classes are for thoroughly practical work, and the students, all of whom are "doing time," receive an education that makes it easy for them to earn a living honestly as skilled workmen after they have served out their sentences and are discharged into the world outside.

The warden has discovered several geniuses already. One of these built the large reed organs in the Catholic and the Protestant chapels. He did all the work himself and learned how to use tools after he entered the prison. His experience in carpentering or any mechanical work had not gone further than driving nails in packing boxes before the law took charge of him. He had a good ear for music, though he could not read a note, and he had played organs "on the road" three seasons of three months each for a manufacturing firm in Canada. In this work he had helped at packing and unpacking dozens of instruments and had become familiar with the arrangement of the reeds and the general anatomy of the instruments. He had never worked at organ building nor had he done any of the practical work of designing or construction.

But the most remarkable fact about the building of these instruments is that the man who made them thought out everything to the minutest details before he made even a rough sketch of the work he wished to do. Without



CHAIR MADE AT SING SING.

a model or tools or pencil and paper to help him, he brooded over his plans for twenty-five months. Then he had conceived every detail clearly in his mind, had computed the exact proportions of each of the 14,000 parts, and had assembled these parts mentally.

When his cogitations had evolved the organ he dropped a note to the warden in one of the various letter boxes the warden has placed about the prison grounds. He wrote, he said in this note, to ask for permission to illustrate on paper the ideas he had on building an organ for one of the chapels. The warden sent for the would-be builder, and was so impressed with the man's intelligence and earnestness that he told him to go ahead; that he should have pencil and paper and all the drawing instruments he needed. He had never made a sketch in his life, but he soon made a hundred intelligible illustrations that made it possible for others to see what before had been visible to him only.

The warden sent these drawings to organ builders in New York, and asked for expert opinions. Both critics replied that the designs were excellent and practical, with the exception of one point. They doubted if a reed could be made to give the tone produced by the sixteen-foot organ pipe. They believed eight feet was the limit for reeds.

The genius said that if the warden would let him go ahead he would show the manufacturers how easily it could be done. The warden said "All right" and the result is the two splendid organs that attract so much attention in the prison chapels.

The one in the Catholic chapel is the largest reed instrument in the world, and has a tone that even an expert listening at a little distance would believe came from a pipe organ. Organists have remarked the rich, deep, full pipe tone time and again. This instrument has 731 notes. All of them are true, from the voice celeste—the "impossible" sixteen-foot pipe tone—to the highest human ear appreciates. There are three manuals and four complete keyboards. The player can couple the swell, the choir or the organ with the pedals, or he can give a pedal solo, not using his hands at all. There are 14,000 separate pipes in this instrument; 860 of these are small shutters which open or close by pulling or pushing a balance swell pedal stop. The pressure necessary to put down a key is three ounces, and this three-ounce pressure moves 600 pieces of the mechanism. The bellows are about eight feet long, and hold an air supply of 115 seconds, so the organist can play for nearly two minutes with one breath.

Another genius whom the warden's art school has discovered would be driving cabs to-day if he had behaved himself. Under the head of previous occupation he is down on the prison list as "coachman," but it is not probable that he will ever drive or wait on doors or dinner tables again. Instead of meat he will carve wood, and his attention to doors and tables will be with a view to ornament. He is the chief star in the art school galaxy, and does exquisite work.

Chinese Weight.

"Catty" is a weight still in use in the treaty ports of China. When the Chinese first sold tea to the Europeans they included it in little lacquer cases which each weighed a "catty" and in due time were called tea catties, and at last tea caddies.

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SOUTH LONDON.

Mr Walter Besant gives some interesting sketches of that Ancient Portion of the City.

Besides being a novelist, Sir Walter Besant is a historian, particularly the historian of the old London. For the last few years he has written articles on historic London for The Pall Mall Magazine. The last series to appear were on South London; these, like the others, are now presented in book form under their original title and with the elaborate and artistic illustrations which so enhanced their value when they were printed in the magazine. The publishers of "South London" in this country are Frederick A. Stokes Company.

"The chief difficulty in writing 'South London,'" said Sir Walter in his preface, "has been that of selection from the great treasures which have accumulated about this strange spot. The contents of this volume do not form a tenth part of what might be written on the same plan, and still without including the history proper of the borough."

The author courteously acknowledges his obligations to the artist "Mr. Perry Wadham, who has so faithfully and so cunningly carried out the task committed to him."

"My South London," says Sir Walter, "extends from Battersea in the west to Greenwich in the east, and from the river on the north to the first rising ground on the south. This rising ground, a gentle ascent, the beginning of the Surrey hills, can still be observed on the high roads of the south—Clapham, Brixton, Camberwell."

At first London had no communication with the rest of the world, except by water. Then a causeway was built across the Southwark marshes. The second road connected with the high road to Dover; it is now called High Street Borough. It formed an entirely open and broad communication; it began not far to the west of St. Saviour's Church, opposite the Roman Trajaneum, the medieval ferry, now St. Mary Overies Dock. Ferries were soon established across the Thames, and at length the marshes were drained. Prehistoric remains prove that all this was done during the stone age and the bronze age.

Centuries passed by. "High Street of Southwark is now a crowded thoroughfare, because it is the main artery of a town containing a population of many hundreds of thousands. In the last century it was quite as animated, because it was one of the main arteries by which London was in communication with the country. An immense number of coaches, carts, wagons, and caravans passed every day up and down the High Street, some stopping or starting in Southwark itself, some going over London Bridge to their destination in the city."

Among the relics of the bygone ages stands to-day the remains of the palace of the Bishop of Winchester. As one of the Bishops of Winchester would have made a very good modern Police Court Judge and District Attorney combined, it may not be inappropriate at this place to tell something about the punishment of the time that were ordered by the church. "There was whipping, but not the terrible, murderous flogging of the eighteenth century; there were hangings, but not for everything. Mostly to the credit of the church, punishment was designed not to crush a man, but to shame him into repentance and to give him a chance of retrieving his character. A man might be set in the stocks or put in pillory, and so made to feel the heinousness of his offense. This punishment was like that which was inflicted on a schoolboy; the thing done, the boy is taken back to favor. The eighteenth century branded him, imprisoned him, transported him, made a brute of him, and then hanged him. Did a woman speak disrespectfully of authority—presumptuous queen—set her up in the cage beside the statues of London Bridge, that every one should see her there and should ask what she had done. After an hour or two take her down; bid her go home and keep her mouth shut for a quiet tongue in her head. This leniency was only for offenses moral and against the law. For freedom of thought or doctrine there was Bishop Bonner's better way. And it was a way inhuman, inflexible, unable to forgive."

Sir Walter Besant, in showing how the palace either contains or has at some time contained the work of nearly every archbishop in succession, incidentally remarks, in speaking of some of the improvements executed by the various prelates, that the Chicheley Tower, commonly known as the "Lollards' Tower," never had any connection with Lollards, and that all the talk about the unhappy Lollard prisoners is without foundation.

And, in a word, which will explain why I have given an apparently disproportionate space to Lambeth Palace, the author thus ends his chapter on the royal houses of South London: "Lambeth Palace, the only palace in the whole of South London, is a monument of English history from the twelfth century downward. Kennington appears at intervals; Eltham is a holiday house; Greenwich practically begins with the Tudors. Lambeth, like Westminster or St. Paul's belongs to the long history of the English people."

From the fragmentary "lives" of Shakespeare we have learned considerably about the Globe Theatre, but in "South London" we find a great deal more, and also much about the Bear Garden, Blackfriars, and Paris Garden, the Hope Theatre, the Swan Theatre, and the Rose. It is all very interesting.

And of the South London of to-day, there is much that is of interest, much that is fascinating, albeit the tourist to London can see it all if he only takes the trouble.

Tempering Steel.

The tempering of steel with uniform results is a feat hardly to be achieved by the most expert artisan. A German inventor had devised a process for accurately obtaining any desired degree of hardness, the variations being effected by changes in the liquid used, and depending on the fact that graded results may be produced by the use of milk in varying forms and dilutions—that is, by fresh and skimmed milk, sweet and sour whey, fresh and old buttermilk, and different mixtures with water. The various stages of acidification of milk are also said to give all the effects of hardening in oil and other fat mixtures.

NO MORE BALD HEADS

A CONSTANTINOPLE PHYSICIAN DISCOVERS A REMARKABLE REMEDY.

Ploughs the Head with a Scarifier, Cutting the Scalp, and Then Plants the Hair Like a Farmer Would Plant a Willow Wand.

Dr. Menahem Hodara, of Constantinople, announces that he can take a fragment of hair, and, by implanting it on the scalp of a bald patient, make the meagre clipping take root and grow into a long, heavy hair, with a root of its own.

He says that he has tried it upon several patients and has afterward demonstrated its success by microscopical examination.

Every one knows that a bit of willow twig, when stuck into the earth and left alone, will probably throw out roots and in time grow into a tree. Even dried-up looking sticks have been known to accomplish this.

Dr. Hodara virtually says that a hair will do the same thing. He does not transplant it in any sense of the word. He does not take a hair that is attached to skin, or that has its root and follicle entire. His discovery is not the result of any mere grafting experiment. Dr. Hodara says, in effect, that he can take the clippings of hair as they fall beneath the barber's shears and from each of these bits of hair can cause a new hair to grow.

It has long been known that the human hair was a composite organism and that it closely resembled skin in its structure, but it has never been thought that it contained within itself the power to initiate growth. It has always been believed that it depended for its life and existence on the nutrient vessels which supplied its follicle, or sheath.

Dr. Hodara's discovery means that each hair, or fragment of hair, must contain within itself the same power that resides in a willow twig—the cell-producing capability.

His discovery was the result of a pure experiment. It happened that two of his patients were suffering from a scalp disease known as "favus," which is prevalent in the Eastern countries. Its cause is a minute fungus; its usual result is absolute baldness of the patch of scalp attacked by disease.

Careful examination of the scalp on the bald area showed that the hair was non-existent. Microscopical examination of a section of the scalp showed also that the follicles of the hair were empty, shriveled and dead.

Before beginning operation, Dr. Hodara carefully washed a selected part of the patient's head on which hair was luxuriant, with an antiseptic solution. This was repeated until the hair was thoroughly sterilized. Then about fifty hairs were clipped off with a pair of scissors and were laid in a neutral solution of sodium chloride.

The next thing done was to render the bald spot on the scalp thoroughly aseptic. This was done by almost the same measures as those used to sterilize the hair.

After applying an anesthetic spray to the surface to be operated upon, Dr. Hodara picked up an instrument known as a scarifier and drew it horizontally across the bald patch. The result was six little cuts through the surface of the scalp. Changing the direction of the instrument, Dr. Hodara then made another set of incisions at right angles, until the surface of the scalp appeared to be cross-hatched with little cuts.

The slight hemorrhage which resulted was easily controlled, and Dr. Hodara then took up a pair of small forceps and began to select a hair. Picking up one by the middle, he held it in the forceps while he clipped it with scissors at each end until the resulting bristle was about an inch and a half long and was blunt at each end.

A quick look through a powerful lens showed the doctor that he was holding the hair right end up, for a hair has a skin to it that lies in scales like the bark of a palm tree. Then he selected a place where two cuts crossed and into the incision inserted the hair.

Wherever the cuts crossed each other on the bald spot Dr. Hodara inserted a clipped hair, and then inserted some of those that remained in the intermediate spaces. When he had finished the bald spot was sparsely covered with little bristles of hair.

Then a dressing was applied, and the patient was instructed under no circumstances to remove or even disturb it.

A week later Dr. Hodara examined the scalp. The cuts were practically healed, and he was pleased to notice that every implanted hair was still in position.

Three weeks later another examination was made. The hairs were still in position.

Dr. Hodara picked up a pair of forceps and tweaked one of the hairs. It came out easily, and was obviously in the same condition as when it was first placed in the scalp. Dr. Hodara thought his experiment had failed, but pulled out another.

That sample astonished him, for with the hair came a follicle. Dr. Hodara looked at it in real astonishment, and then laid it by the side of the first hair. It was perceptibly longer, although when he performed the operation Dr. Hodara had been careful to see that all the hairs he used were of the same length.

Another and another hair was quickly tweaked out, and it was found that many had grown bulbs, and in every way had acted as mere tree twigs might have acted if planted in good ground.

Examination under the microscope showed that the hairs had undoubtedly taken root and appeared to be likely to grow into good, long hairs.

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Caution!—There have recently been issued cheap reprints of the 1917 edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, an edition long since superseded. These books are given various names,—"Webster's Unabridged," "The Great Webster's Dictionary," "Webster's Big Dictionary," "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary," etc.

Many announcements concerning them are very misleading, as the body of each, from A to Z, is 44 years old, and printed from cheap plates made by photographing the old pages.

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I DON'T, BUT WILL HERE AFTER.

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Published every SATURDAY at 1109 I Street Northwest, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington and paid as second-class matter.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year.....\$2.00
Six months.....1.00
Three months......60
City subscribers, monthly......20

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is hoped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

HE WILL GET THERE.

As the time for electing delegates to the next National Convention approaches, indications are growing more and more favorable to the re-nomination of President McKinley on the first ballot. This is conceded by the most conservative as well as by the opponents of the President. The reason for these favorable signs is plain. At no time since the civil war have conditions been so safe and sound as now, considered from a material point of view. The business of the country has taken phenomenal strides since peace was declared, and the revenues are accumulating with astounding rapidity. The farmer, the mechanic, the business man, are reaping the reward of wise administration of national affairs and in spite of the expensive war now being conducted in the far East, the country was never in a more prosperous condition. The absence of jobbery; the modification of the civil service to meet the just requirements of bonded officers, the admirably adjusted foreign relations; the excellent harmony existing among public officers and with but few exceptions among leading politicians all attest to the strongest probability that the nation will select McKinley to continue his wise administration of public business. Aside from this the colored republicans view with favor the salutary influence now being exerted by the President looking toward the suppression and punishment of lawlessness and lynchings and the liberal tendency of our federal officers toward the appointment of colored men to office of profit and trust. The solicitude of the President has been more than once expressed concerning the political rights of the colored people and there is no doubt that the delay of vigorous measures is only temporary, awaiting the effect of the nefarious state laws which are aimed at our disfranchisement, which is at this time only problematical. Should the boasts of the ex-rebel materialize, the President will no doubt require the Attorney General and the Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutionality of the state laws, in which case the result is easily anticipated. Should Mr. McKinley be renominated he will undoubtedly be elected. The democrats are beating about frantically for a standard bearer who can make a respectable stand against our inevitable nominee. Bryanism is waning and the alarmists are already disarmed by the improved material conditions. But Bryanism will still be defiant while the gold standard democrats will still be firm. With these certain qualities, there seems no doubt that if the colored voters in the northern states do their part, the reelection of Mr. McKinley will be assured. That they will do their duty, there is no doubt.

The republicans will be divided between McKinley and Governor Roosevelt.

The question is whether the negro will support the democratic or republican party.

LIEUTENANT DAILEY.

The appointment of Sergeant John C. Dailey as lieutenant is no doubt the best appointment that has ever been made by any chief of police. Sergeant Dailey should have been promoted long ago, but the opposition of his enemies has always been the prevailing preventative with his superior officers, with the exception of Maj. Richard Sylvester, who is a man of nerve and generally acts upon his own volition, had the temerity to promote a worthy and deserving officer. Lieutenant Dailey is one of the most efficient officers on the force and he has without fear or favor revolutionized and reformed some of the worse places in this city. Notwithstanding the abuse and condemnations that he has received from prejudicial sources he has been a most humble officer. Maj. Sylvester is to be congratulated, because he has recognized a man on merit alone. The BEE in common with the people will look upon this appointment with admiration.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

There seems to be something lacking in our school board. The trustees either don't know their rights or they are afraid to exercise them. The recent distribution of the tickets to the graduating exercises of the High and Normal schools was the worse arranged affair in the history of our public school system. The trustees had no say in the distribution of the tickets and indeed they had to accept what was handed them. The white people's servants were there in full force, while respectable colored people and tax payers had to take a back seat or go up in the pit. There were several reserved seats unoccupied while hundreds of respectable citizens were compelled to stand up. This way of sending tickets to white people who did not appreciate them sufficiently to come, but instead, send their servants, cooks, chambermaids etc. Whose fault is it? Have the people got school trustees with sufficient manhood and womanhood to represent the people properly? There were but a dozen white people in the audience and only two of any distinction, Supt. Powell and Auditor Petty of the District building. The other seats which should have been taken by persons of the Caucasian race were taken by their cooks and chambermaids. Let the trustees take hold of this matter and hereafter appoint a sub-committee from the High and Normal school committee to have charge of the arrangements of the graduating exercises of these two schools. Let the trustees see that a large theatre is secured. Albaugh's Opera House should have been selected which would have afforded more room.

THE NEGRO AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The negroes are still waiting to be called to defend a flag that is not giving them protection and uphold a constitution that is construed in the interest of the white man. The BEE is confident that the Philippines will never be taken until the negroes go upon those islands. And when they go, they demand that they be commanded by colored officers. The negro is loyal to his country and while he is he demands that he be treated with respect and consideration. The BEE is willing and ready to lead in the mustering of 35,000 negro soldiers to go to the Philippines. Are the American people ready to have the hostilities to cease in those islands? If so there are millions of colored men ready to obey the President's call for negro troops.

THE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

The organization known as the Junior Republic is distinctively white in its character. There is nothing colored in it the American body politic now. The negro must

throw aside the color line business now and work out his own salvation. This so-called race question must be obliterated to enable the negro to work out his own salvation. It is said that the Junior Republic is composed of young white Americans. If there is any one class of people that is in need of reformation it is the young American negro.

A WHIPPING POST NEEDED.

It is said that the whipping post that was inaugurated in the State of Virginia and which exists in a few of the States is a barbarous institution. If there is one thing needed in this city it is the whipping post for crap shooters, wife beaters, street walkers who induce prostitution. The BEE is inclined to agree with his honor Judge Kimball in this particular. Notwithstanding the severe punishments meted out to these people in both branches of the Police Court it doesn't seem to lessen the number of offenses that are brought in court each day, the crap shooter and wife beater seem to be in the majority. The BEE would suggest to the Judge of the Police Court the immediate recommendation to Congress the passage of a bill establishing a whipping post in the District of Columbia. The BEE ventures the assertion that the jail and workhouse would be greatly improved.

THE NEGROES MUST "GIT."

From the New and Observer, (N. C.)

The edict from Kansas—"bleeding Kansas"—is that there is no room or opening there for the negro who wants to work for his living. We have seen how the republican Governor of Illinois had negroes shot down because they wanted to work in the mines of that State. The following telegram shows how hospitable Kansas is to the "ward of the nation."

IMPORTATION OF NEGROES STOPPED.

Striking Miners Stop Operators From Bringing Them In—Say They Are Criminals.

Pittsburg, Kan. June 18.—The striking union coal miners appear to have temporarily stopped the importation of southern negroes by the mine operators. The hearing of the injunction cases brought by strikers to prevent the importation of miners from other States has been postponed until June 26. The miners set up that the negroes are criminals and affected with contagious disease and that their coming would be a menace to the health of the community and the good order of the public.

Booker Washington is right when he says that the negro has a better chance in the South than in any section of the Union. The South does not coddle him or deceive him like the sentimentalists of the North. It lets him work, give him employment, pays him for it, and supports public schools for his children. It says plainly and bluntly that he shall not govern, but does not prate hypocritically of his "rights and privileges" and refuse him admission to places where there is work on the ground that they "are criminals and affected with contagious diseases and that their coming would be a menace to the health of the community and the good order of the public."

OUR NEGRO SOLDIERS.

From the Quill.

In an article discussing the advisability of sending colored troops to the Philippines the New York Press makes the following extraordinary assertion: "Well, there is one reason, and one that is all-sufficient. Why our negro regiments should be sent to the Philippines. It is that there are no better soldiers in the world than those whose dark skins are covered with the blue uniform of Uncle Sam. The American army officers—and no one else knows a brave fighter and a good soldier so well—as are agreed that our regular negro troops are unexcelled. That is why they should go to the Philippines—because Gen. Otis wants and deserves the best soldiers he can get."

To be sure a New York regiment was the only one to show cowardice during the war with Spain, and it was entirely due to a negro regiment that was doing as heroes at the present time, but the New York Press must not judge the American army by the New York Volunteers. We would be sorry to be called an American unless our army could boast of white troops infinitely superior as soldiers to any colored troops, although we gladly acknowledge their splendid fighting qualities.

The interest that Dr. George H. Richardson takes in the public schools is to be highly commended. His every effort has been to help the poorer classes as much as possible.

The appointment of Miss Mattie Shadd as principal of the Colored Normal school would be universally appreciated by the tax-payers in this city.

PROF. WETHERLESS.

Prof. Wetherless, the newly appointed head of the physical department of the public schools and who has made such wonderful success in that department, will leave the city next week for an extensive eastern and northern trip for the purpose of visiting and studying the methods of some of the largest and best educational institutions. There is no teacher in this country better qualified in all branches education than Prof. Wetherless. The trustees are to be congratulated in succoring the services of such worthy and cultured teacher.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Popular Excursion to Niagara Falls Saturday July 13.
Thursday July 13.
\$10.00. ROUND TRIP. \$10.00

A Ten (10) Day Tour to America's Greatest Natural Wonder via B & O Royal Blue Line and the L. High Valley Route, through the L. High and Wyoming Valleys—the Switzerland of America. Special train of elegant day coaches and parlor cars will be run on above dates, on following schedule:

Ly. Washington, D. C. 8:00 a. m.
" Laurel, Md. 8:33 "
" Baltimore, Camden Sta. 9:05 "
" Baltimore, Mt. Royal 9:09 "
" Havre de Grace 9:55 "
" Newark, Del. 10:45 "
" Wilmington 11:02 "
" Chester, Pa. 11:28 a. m.
Ar. Philadelphia 11:30 a. m.
Ar. Niagara Falls 11:00 p. m.
Stop overs allowed on return trip at Buffalo, Rochester, Geneva, Burdette (Watkins Glen), and Mauch Chunk. Side trip to Thousand Islands from Rochester only \$5.50 Round Trip. Tickets good five days, but within return limit of Niagara Falls ticket. Special arrangements for dinner and supper en route at very reasonable rates. Call on Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for full particulars.—j174t

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Upright and Square Pianos.
On Easy terms.
Chas. M. Stieff,
Stieff Piano Warerooms,
521 Eleventh Street, Northwest

ESTABLISHED, 1866.

BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE.

361 Penn. Ave. N. W.
Gold and silver watches, diamonds jewelry, pistols, guns, mechanical tools, ladies and gentlemen's wear in apparel.
Old gold and silver bought.
Unredeemed pledges for sale.

WEST END RACE MEET

FOR COLORED RIDES.

AT Park Cycle Track

Conduct Road

Thursday July 13th 1899

3:30 o'clock p. m.

FOURTEEN EVENTS

INCLUDING

One mile novice. One mile District of Columbia Championship. Two mile handicap. One-third mile open. One mile tandem. Several match races between local cycle cracker.

Riders from Philadelphia, Norfolk, Richmond, and Baltimore will take part.

Admission 25c and 50c.

For reserved Seat Tickets, apply to Wm. Jose, Lasly's 14th and H streets northwest.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Bulletin

of Special Excursions.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Convention Detroit, July 5-10. One fare for the round trip. From points east of the Ohio River, tickets will be good going July 3rd to 10th, inclusive, and good returning until July 15th, with the privilege of extension until August 15th, inclusive, if ticket is deposited with Joint Agent at Detroit on or before July 12th, and upon payment of fee of 50 cents. Ticket will also be good going one route and returning another, at a higher rate.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Convention, Indianapolis, July 20-23. One fare for the round trip. From points east of the Ohio River, tickets will be good going July 18th and 19th good returning until July 24th, inclusive, with the privilege of extension until August 20th, inclusive, if ticket is deposited with Joint Agent at Indianapolis not later than July 24th, and upon payment of fee of 50 cents.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY CHRISTIAN UNION OF UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Convention, Pittsburg, August 2-7. One fare for the round trip. From points east of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold August 1st and 2nd, good returning leaving Pittsburg, August 6th, with privilege of extension until August 31, inclusive, if ticket is deposited with Joint Agent at Pittsburg on or before August 6th, and upon payment of fee of 50 cents.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Los Angeles, California, July 11-14. One fare for the round trip plus \$2.00 for membership fee. Tickets will be on sale from all points on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, June 24th to July 7th good for return to original starting point to and including September 5th, 1899.

TAKING THE OATH.

VARIOUS METHODS THAT PREVAIL IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

In Some Instances Solemn and in Others Laughable—Substitutes for the Bible Used in India—The Terrible Norwegian Oath—Reverence of the Mohammedans.

There is more than a touch of the grotesque, as well as of the solemn, in the modes of administering oaths in certain countries. When a Chinaman swears to tell the truth he kneels down and a china saucer is given to him. This he proceeds to break in pieces, and the following oath is then administered: "You shall tell the truth and the whole truth. The saucer is cracked and if you do not tell the truth your soul will be cracked like the saucer."

Other symbolic variations of the Chinese oath are the extinguishing of a candle, or cutting off of a cock's head, the light of the candle representing the witness's soul and the fate of the cock symbolizing the fate of a perjurer. In certain parts of India tigers' and lizards' skins take the place of the Bible of Christian countries, and the penalty of breaking the oath is that in one case the witness will become the prey of a tiger, and in the other that his body will be covered with scales like a lizard's. One of the most terrible of European oaths is that administered in Norwegian courts of law. The prelude to the oath proper is a long homily on the sanctity of the oath and the terrible consequences of not keeping it. Part of this lengthy sermon takes this form: "If you swear a false oath the goodness and mercy of God will not avail you, but you will be punished eternally in hell as a perverse and hardened sinner. If you swear falsely all your possessions will be cursed; your land and meadows, so that they will yield you no fruit; your cattle and sheep will be barren, and all that you enjoy in this world will become a curse to you."

When the witness is duly crushed by the sense of his fearful responsibility, the oath is administered, while he holds aloft his thumb and fore and middle fingers, as an emblem of the Trinity.

It is a little curious that the expression, "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," in very slightly varied forms, runs through almost all the oaths administered in European courts.

In an Italian court the witness, with his right hand resting on an open Bible, declares, "I will swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

The Mohammedans take the oath with his forehead reverently resting on the open Koran. He takes his "bible" in his hands, and, stooping low, as if in the presence of a higher power, slowly bows his head until it touches the book, which to him is inspired. In the reverence of his acts and the unswerving loyalty to an oath many Europeans have much to learn from a follower of Mohammed.

In certain parts of Spain the witness when taking an oath crosses the thumb of one hand over the forefinger of the other, and kissing this symbolic, if primitive, cross, says, "By this cross I swear to tell the truth."

In the more usual form of administering the oath in Spain, the witness kneels solemnly before the Bible and places his right hand reverently upon it. The Judge then asks him, "Will you swear, in the name of God and His holy Book, to speak the truth in answer to all questions that may be asked you?" The witness answers, "I swear." The Judge then concludes, "If you do this God will reward you." An Australian takes his oath in front of a crucifix, flanked by lighted candles. With upraised right hand he says, "I swear by the all powerful and all wise God that I will speak the whole and clean truth, and nothing but the truth, in answer to any questions that may be asked in this court."

No Colds in the Arctic.

Nansen and his men during the three years which they spent in the Arctic regions never caught a cold. Yet they were exposed to cold, fatigue and wet to a degree which we at home can hardly realize, says a writer in the Spectator. Especially one remembers how Nansen and his comrade Johansen during their wonderful expedition on foot over the polar ice went on, day after day, clad in clothes which were so saturated with perspiration that they froze by day into one mass of solid ice, and even cut into the flesh; how every night, when they tucked themselves up in their sleeping bags, the first hour was spent in thawing; how they lay shivering, their frozen socks spread across their chests, until their clothes actually became wet and soft, and eventually comfortable and warm. Yet they never caught a cold and, mark this, for it is very important, with the exception of Nansen's brief attack of lumbago, their health did not suffer in any way from the exposure. Directly they reached civilization all their caught cold. Nansen's own statement to the writer was: "There is, of course, no doubt that cold is an infectious disease. We had none during our journey, and we all got it (very badly, too) at the very moment we reached Norway."

The Emigrant's Fortune.

An estimate has been made of the average amount of money which European emigrants take with them to America. From this it appears that the first place is held by the German, who takes over just ten guineas with him, while the second place belongs to the Englishman, with about six shillings less. The third is the Frenchman, who has nine guineas, and he is followed by the Belgian with just over £9, while the Irishman's capital is £3, the Russian's £2 10s., and the Italian's barely £2. He is, therefore, the poorest, but it is believed that when he returns to his own land he probably carries away more money than any of the others.

"This makes the tenth morning ma'am, that I have tried to collect this milk bill."

"I have tried more mornings that you sir, to collect a little cream from you milk, and I have never had any better success than you're going to have this time. Don't step on the cat when you go out please."

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

SCIENCE VS NATURE.



(TAKEN FROM LIFE)

ANGELINE

THE MONARCH OF ALL
Hair Preparations

FOR.....

Straightening, Beautifying, and Promoting

the growth of the hair, and for dressing the hair suitably for all occasions; and still allow the hair to retain its VITALITY, its LUSTRE and consequently its NATURAL GROWTH.

No Fake, No Humbug, No Experiment, BUT THE PEER OF THEM ALL.

Angeline is the same of scientific effort and skill in overcoming the most stubborn, kinky, scabrous, brittle and undesirable state of hair.

Angeline has stood the test of the World's greatest scientists and enters upon the market of the world, as a perfectly pure harmless discovery that will bring joy to any person's heart, in need of it, if you will but give it a trial.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

Angeline is not made of highly perfumed yaseline like a great many "fake" preparations on the market today. There is not a particle of yaseline entering into its composition. It is made from ingredients entirely different and distinct from anything in the market to-day and is composed by competent Chemists.

What ANGELINE Will Do:

- 1.—Angeline will positively make kinky and stubborn hair straight. One application will prove to you conclusively, that there is efficacy in it.
- 2.—Angeline will stop the hair from falling out or breaking off, and will give you an abundance of soft, pliable, straight and glossy hair.
- 3.—Angeline will actually make hair grow.
- 4.—Angeline will cure Eczema, Tetter, Dandruff and all the detestable diseases of the Scalp.

\$500 REWARD

The Angeline Pomade Co., will give a reward of Fifty Dollars to any and all persons who use Angeline and after giving it a thorough and impartial trial, will make an affidavit that Angeline contains any injurious ingredients.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

and it will do the rest. Price 50c per bottle; or 8 bottles for \$1.35. Sent securely packed to any part of the world. SPECIAL—Any person ordering 8 bottles of Angeline will receive as a premium a package of Blodan's Cocoa Almond Cream. Any person ordering 6 bottles of Angeline will receive a Harris Hair Straightener FREE.

Blodan's Cocoa Almond Cream is a delightful and all-sufficient substitute for the usual application for Chapped Hands, Face of Lips, Sunburn or Tan. Nourishes, purifies and brightens the complexion, rendering the skin smooth, soft and imparting a rosy freshness. Gentlemen will be delighted with its effect after shaving; and ladies will be pleased with its use as a reliable adjunct to arranging the hair. Sent by mail to any part of the world on receipt of 25c.

The Harris Hair Straightener is guaranteed everything for its intent or purpose. It is made at the Tennessee Continental and we heartily recommend it. This straightener used in connection with Angeline brings grand results. For sale by this firm, price \$1.50.

No goods will be sent C. O. D. The purchaser must accompany all orders or no attention will be paid to it. In ordering always include Money Order, or Registered Letter. Strains taken with orders not exceeding \$5.00 and extra in "amps" if you want your order "by mail" to arrive earlier cover the extra handling charges. Otherwise it will be sent by "all-rail" correspondence for insurance.

ANTS WANTED EVERY WHERE. Be all inducements to you ladies and gentlemen. Write for terms.

ANGELINE—We guarantee money if ANGELINE is not sold and immediate refund if not sold. If goods ordered is also guaranteed. At all points.

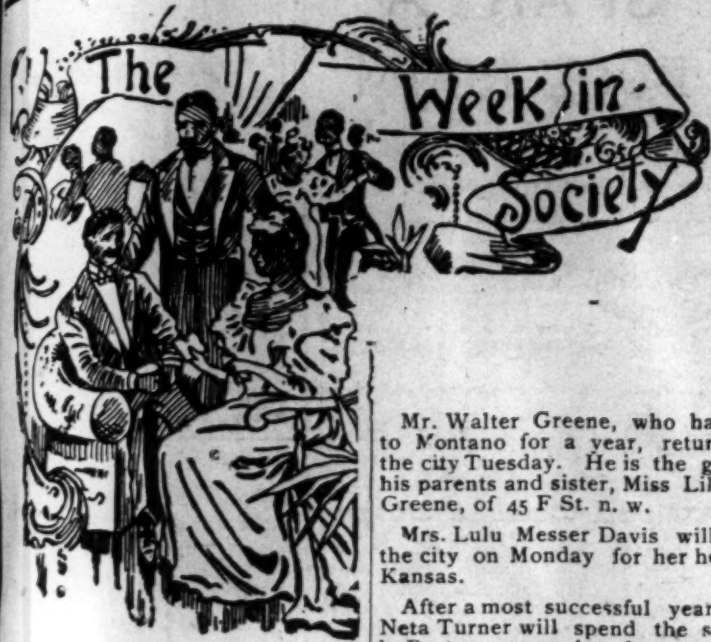
Angeline Pomade Co.

402 INDIANA AVE.

Cor. Vermont St. and Indiana Ave.

INDIANAPOLIS, : : : IND.

Mention this paper.



Mr. Walter Greene, who has been to Montana for a year, returned to the city Tuesday. He is the guest of his parents and sister, Miss Lillian V. Greene, of 45 F St. n. w.

Mrs. Lulu Messer Davis will leave the city on Monday for her home in Kansas.

After a most successful year, Miss Neta Turner will spend the summer in Boston, as usual, to better prepare herself for her work next fall.

Messrs. William Payne and Oliver Price, left the city this week for New York.

The trustees are to be congratulated for allowing so many pupils to take advantage of the Normal School training.

At six o'clock last Wednesday evening Miss Lulu S. Chase was very pleasantly surprised by her pupils at her residence. The occasion was a surprise party in her honor. A very interesting program was followed consisting of:

Recitation.....Flossie Hunt
Recitation.....Master Louis Jackson
Solo.....Laura Early
Instrumental Music.....Marie Johnson
Solo.....Daisy Rob
Recitation.....Ethel Waller.
After this the pupils and teacher repaired to the dining room where a delicious collation had been prepared by the little pupils of the 7th grade, Garnet school.

Prof. H. M. Brown of Hampton Institute, was in the city last week.

Prof. Robert H. Terrell of the High school left the city for Boston, Mass., Monday evening.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones was taken seriously ill on Tuesday evening at the court and was driven to his home by Mr. Wm. H. Brooker.

Register J. W. Lyons left with his wife and children for his home in Augusta, Ga., last week.

Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback of this city is in Baltimore, Md.

Miss Maggie Ford of Long Branch, returned to her home last Saturday morning, after a most delightful visit here as the guest of Miss Lottie Richardson of O Street. While here she was the recipient of much attention.

At the end of twelve years of faithful service, Miss Blennie Bruce resigns the position of organist of the 19th St. Baptist church, owing to the exigence of her duties in other walks of life. She was regular, faithful and attentive to her charge. As a token of the esteem in which she was held by the members of the choir, an entertainment was given by them in her honor on last Wednesday evening.

OUR NEW HEAD.

Know all men by these presents:

That the grocery business conducted at the corner of 10th and L Streets, N. W., in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, formerly established and known as the People's Business Union, is no longer known as such—the People's Business Union being insolvent, and the present occupant of the store and owner of the stock, Mr. Nathaniel Ruffin, is now conducting the aforesaid business.

Mr. Ruffin showed his good will to the People's Business Union in every way, and it was through a loan from him that we were able to exist as long as we did. Having failed, he purchased the present stock, rented the premises and conducted the business on his own responsibility. We therefore commend all our former patrons to continue to trade with Mr. Ruffin.

JAMES L. PINN. (SEAL.)
JAS. A. PERDUE. (SEAL.)
JAMES H. JOHNSON. (SEAL.)
M. C. MOXLEY. (SEAL.)
N. RUFFIN. (SEAL.)

L. H. Harris,

DRUGGIST AND DEALER IN

Pure Drugs & Chemicals

Partners: Teller and Fries Articles &c. PATENT MEDICINES. Physician's Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded Day and Night.
Cor. 3d and F Sts., S. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO ROUND BAY.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is now ready to contract with organizations, societies and Sunday Schools for special excursions to Round Bay! For full information and terms, apply at B. & O. Ticket Office No. 619 Pa. Avenue, between 2 and 5 p. m., week days.

THE AMPHIONS OUTING.

The following conversation was overheard at the corner of Seventh and F streets the other day:
Mr. Brown. What's the news?
Mr. Smith. Nothing new or startling except the Amphions have their Outing Friday July 14.
Mr. Brown. Do they? Well I guess I'll have to telegraph to my lady to return in time to excurt.

The Amphions will probably have the banner excursions on the season. Their entertainments are always of a high order. Don't fail to go with them July 14.

Miss May Tyson of K street, is visiting her aunt and grand-mother in North Carolina.

Mr. and Dr. George H. Richardson, and their little daughter, Jennie of 309 11th street, northeast, will spend the summer at Martha's Vineyard.

Mrs. Clark accompanied by her daughter, Lotie, left the city on Thursday evening to visit her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Unthank, residing in Kansas City, Missouri.

Misses Freeman and Parker at the close of a successful year's work awarded prizes to the following pupils for the best work done in the 7th Grades. E. L. Harris and Isabel Barclay two pupils of Miss E. A. Barclay's school received two prizes each. Lillian Jackson and Sadie Freeman two pupils of Miss L. S. Chase's school received two prizes each. Lillian received the first, while Sadie received the second.

The home of Mr. Rollins Chisolm was filled with admiring friends on Thursday evening when Mr. Charles G. G. and Miss Lottie Chisolm were united in the bonds of matrimony. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. W. Lyons, assisted by Messrs. Audie and Alice G. G. sisters to the groom, the bride entered the beautifully decorated parlor at 8 p. m. Here she was met by the groom and together they took their position in front of Rev. G. G. by whom the ceremony was performed. Prayer was offered by Rev. G. G.

After extending congratulations to the happy couple, the guests proceeded to the dining room where a bountiful repast was served.

NEW MASONIC BODIES.

July 4th Special Deputy D. F. Seely assisted by Deputies, J. J. Schenck, F. A. Jackson, J. A. M. Lee, R. L. Bruce, K. A. Washington and Henry Carter, instituted with High, Noble Honors, Samuel Van Bracke Lodge of Perfection, Boston Smith Chapter of Rose Croix, Prince Rees, Council, K. K. James Needham, Council, Wash. gton Council, Grand and Select Masters and El Kud, Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The ceremonies closed with a fine banquet.

Miss May Tyson, of K St. is visiting her aunt and grand-mother in North Carolina.

Mr. Dr. G. H. Richardson and her little daughter, Jennie, of 309 11th St. will spend the summer at Martha's Vineyard.

Mr. T. Smith, Miss Daisy Jackson, Mr. Charles Thomas and Miss Brown will attend Cornell this summer.

Dr. Outlaw and Miss Nannie Brown were quietly united in the holy bonds of wedlock at the residence of Rev. J. J. Grimke in the presence of a few of their friends.

Miss Annie Baily, principal of the Ambush School, and Mr. Casey were quietly married last week.

Dr. A. W. Fancil is contemplating a trip to Paris in 1900.

Miss Charles Matthews nee Summer is quite ill and has been for several weeks. A speedy recovery is hoped for by her friends.

Miss Lottie Onley left the city last Monday enroute for Ann Arbor, Michigan, where she will pursue the necessary studies preparatory to her entering college at that place in the fall.

Miss Imogene Wormley is breathing the pure country air of Md.

Miss Viola Tibb is summing up a Chequon, W. Va.

THOMAS-HALL.

A host of friends gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, 2010 11th St. on Wednesday evening, June 27, to witness the marriage of their daughter, Miss Bessie E. to Mr. John Thomas. The bride, most becomingly dressed in white organdy with trimmings of satin ribbon and lace, entered the room on the arm of her father, Geo. W. Hall, who gave her away, and took her position beside the groom, Mr. John Thomas, who was to be her future husband. The bridesmaid, Miss Beatrice Johnson, also wore a most becoming robe of white organdy, in which she made an excellent appearance as she entered on the arm of the best man, Mr. J. B. Bessie. The happy couple were the recipients of many handsome and useful presents among which was a well filled purse from her father and brother. The evening's pleasure was concluded by a reception which was the talk of the bride's brother.

OUR FRIEND'S VACATION.

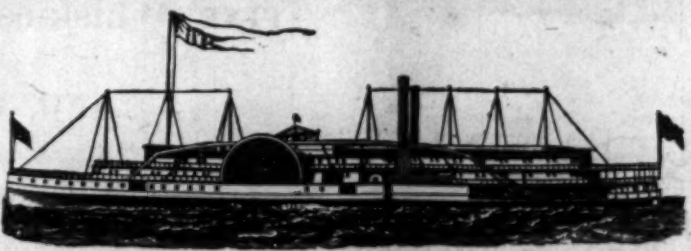
Our distinguished friend and townsman Hon. John W. Ross, has gone on a little vacation. The people generally miss the presence of Mr. Ross whenever he leaves the city. He is so a genial gentleman and a man all classes of citizens respect. He is just the people's benefactor.

Steamer River Queen 1899 SEASON

I wish to call your attention to the Swift and Commodious
Steamer River Queen—

With Electric Lights and all Modern Improvements and
LICENSED TO CARRY 1,000 PASSENGERS,
which has been bought by—

The Notley Hall Independent Steamboat and Barge Co.
To Run to Notley Hall, & other Points on the Pot. &c.



With its large Dancing Pavilion and other attractions has been improved by Building a New Wharf, and being furnished with all kinds of Amusements—Flying Horses, Shooting Gallery, Swings, Riding Track, Bowling Alley, Etc. Books are now open for Charters and Extra Inducement given parties Chartering early. For Particulars and Terms apply to L. J. WOOLEN, Manager.

STEAMER RIVER QUEEN,
Office 154 East Capitol St. 6th Street Wharf.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

INCLUDING
Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutic Colleges

Thirty-second Session (1899-1900) will begin October 2, 1899, and continue seven (7) months.

Tuition fee in Medical and Dental Colleges, each \$80. Pharmaceutic College, \$70.

All students must register before October 12, 1899.

For catalogue or further information apply to—

F. J. Shadd, M. D., Secretary,
901 R Street, n. w.
City of Washington.

REAL ESTATE.

R. J. MARSHALL,

REAL ESTATE & LOAN BROKER,
508 11th Street, N. W.

FOR SALE—Near New York avenue and North Capital street, new, buff brick residence, 6 rooms, cellar and bath, newly papered and decorated; has all modern improvements and conveniences: mirror mantels, speaking tubes, electric bells, etc.

This property is nicely located in the improving section of the city. The new electric cars will pass within a half block. This property, \$3,000, on monthly payments about the same as rent.

FOR SALE—In the northwest, very desirably located, a dwelling and store together, brick, large store room, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, 4 bedrooms and bath on second floor, all modern improvements. Shelving and counters complete. Price, \$3,500, on very easy terms. This is an investment worthy of immediate attention.

Many other well located properties in different sections of the city for sale on easy terms. Stop paying rent and own your own home.

DUVALLS SUMMER GARDEN

2027 L street northwest

Large airy Pavilion. Swings and other amusements. Cigars, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, etc. Books open for dates. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. J. Duvall at above address.

Hotel Clyde,

Firstclass Accommodations
for Ladiss and Gentlemen
Hot and Cold Baths

475 Mo. ave. n. w.
MRS. ALICE E. HALL, Proprietor.

H. K. FULTON

LOAN OFFICE

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c. MONEY LOANED ON EASY PAYMENTS.

H. K. Fulton has removed his Loan Office from his old stand, 1218 Pa., avenue to his handsome new building, 314 9th street, n. w., between Penn. ave. and D St, n. w., where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, UNREDEEMED PLEDGES FOR SALE.

314 9th Street, Northwest.

Heilbrun's SHOES.



The standard good
shoes for the past
40 years.

Shoes of the most reliable
make. Prices much below the
average.

Every pair we sell carries
our Unequalled Guarantee.

TRY!
'HEILBRUNS'
Shoes
Next time.

Heilbrun & Co
402 7 St. n. w.

Sign "The old woman in window."

SUMMER RESORTS.

Furnished Rooms With or Without Board at Moderate Prices.

CLINTON COTTAGE

1820 Atlantic Avenue,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Emanuel Murray Pro.

Wholesale and Retail Ice Cream
Manufactory.

ICE CREAM PARLORS.

Open May 1st 1899.

**SEE
THE
\$10**

Gold filled watch,
sold by
R. HARRIS & Co.
7th and D n. w.

GOOD THEY'RE SMALL.

If Ants Were Larger They Would Undoubtedly Own the Earth.

Ants are large enough they would rule the earth. As it is, they predominate the politics of their own sphere, and have many human characteristics. The longest time for which an ant sleeps is three and a half hours. On awakening, they stretch their legs, yawn, and then carefully clean themselves, by applying their legs to their mouths and rubbing them over their bodies, very much in the style of a cat washing her face, after which they comb and brush their heads and bodies with the natural comb which nature gives them.

The most remarkable thing about this is that almost every necessity for which we are obliged in our case to employ more or less complicated mechanical contrivances, is provided for by the physical structure of the ants. Ants clean themselves both before and after sleep, and also after eating. Frequently one ant will lick and brush another all over, limb by limb, the ant operated on sprawling on her back, relaxing her muscles and abandoning herself to the enjoyment of the operation.

They are great hunters, attacking snakes, lizards, rats, mice, centipedes and beetles. They even kill the great African python. It is said that if a python has killed an animal, he dare not gorge himself with it until he has made a wide circuit and satisfied himself that there are no driver ants in the neighborhood. If, however, he meets with any, he abandons his prey to them, and discreetly retreats. A certain species actually keep cows—in other words, plant lice. When the ants are hungry they actually milk the aphids by tapping them briskly on the sides of the abdomen with their antennae till the fluid exudes, when it is at once sucked up by the ants. They shut them up in cowhouses and use them for days.

Ants act as soldiers in a very real way, and it is no stretch of the language to call them pitched battles between ants of the same species, and raids of one species upon the nests of another, sometimes to carry off the larvae and pupae as food (a modified form of cannibalism), and sometimes to supply their own nests with slaves.

Certain ants are agricultural, and allow ant rice to grow up in a circle round their nests, while every other plant is carefully cut down as fast as it appears. They sow the crop regularly, tend it, and harvest it. When the seeds fall they are carried into the nest, and the stubble is cleared away. When the grain in the nests gets damped by rain these ants carry it out into the open to dry.

New Rural Mail System.

The United States postoffice department has officially adopted and commenced to operate a postal wagon, which is intended to replace the majority of the star route postoffices in the United States. The star route offices are those which are called fourth-class postoffices, and the postmasters in charge of these have been paid a percentage on the postal business they transacted. As fast as possible these wagons will be introduced throughout the United States. Each state will be divided into circuits, these circuits being of the length that a wagon can cover in a day. The postal clerk in charge of these wagons issue money orders, register letters and transact a general postal business. The mail is delivered either at the houses of the people along the route or placed in what is called a rural free delivery box near a residence. The postal clerk has one key to this box and the occupants of the residence the other. In this way the postoffice comes to the people.



COLLECTING MAIL ON COUNTRY ROAD. Instead of their going to the postoffice.

The inventor of this postoffice wagon is Edwin W. Shriver of Westminster, Md., who was for years a purser on the Iron Steamboat line between New York and Long Branch. Mr. Shriver has been appointed postal clerk of the wagon which began operation last Monday.

It is estimated by the postoffice department that about 40,000 of the minor rural postoffices will be done away with by the use of these wagons.

Compiling a Dictionary.

Nearly everyone has had the bright idea that it must be a tremendous amount of work to get up a dictionary, but few have any notion of the real size of the task. When Johnson got his famous dictionary started he calculated that, with six assistants, he could complete the task in three years. It took him nine years instead. He received the small recompense of \$7,500, and had to pay his assistants out of that.

Webster worked 24 years before his dictionary made its bow to the world. Webster was very punctilious in his definitions, and so painstaking that it was a wonder he completed the work when he did.

The words which give the compiler of a dictionary the most trouble are the little one-syllable Saxon words. Their history extends back into the Saxon period, and their meaning has become twisted in many directions. Words with pedigrees are the hardest to trace.

When a new dictionary is projected one man is selected as editor-in-chief and he appoints his subeditors. Then appeals are sent out to literary people in general for voluntary contributions in the nature of rare and curious words. There are over 1,000 people who have offered their services in the case of a dictionary now making. They are to read standard works, ancient and modern, in the search for curious words, their origin and meaning. These words, written on slips of paper, are filed in thousands of pigeon-holes. Over six tons of clips have been put away. This means 6,000,000 words. But only 1,000,000 will be printed. The amount of work necessary to properly sort these is evident.

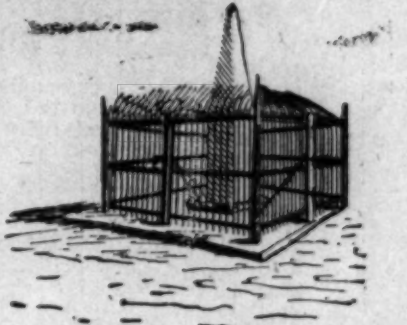
A BOUND. RY LINE.

EXPERIENCES OF THE COMMISSION ON THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

Difficult and Dangerous Work in the Deserts and Mountains—A Furious Sandstorm—The Effects of Mirages—City Resolves into a Mass of Bowlders.

Although the boundary line between the United States and Mexico was defined over half a century ago by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, after the Mexican War, there has seldom been a time since then when the precise location of this international limit has not given cause for vigorous disputes and often bloody border warfare between the Mexican and American settlers near the line.

After the treaty of 1853 a survey was made of the line, to effect some necessary changes. Monuments were put up



MEXICAN BOUNDARY MONUMENT.

along the arbitrary portion of the boundary west of the Rio Grande, but most of these landmarks were simply rude piles of stone, and the ease with which they could be destroyed or removed was soon discovered by the nearby settlers, never loath to seize an opportunity for a quarrel with their neighbors on the other side of the international fence. Finally, in 1882, owing to continual boundary quarrels, a convention to settle them was arranged between the two countries. But on account of various delays it was not until November, 1891, that members of the International Boundary Commission were at last appointed.

By the month of June, 1894, all work along the entire line, both surveying and monument-erecting, was finished. Two hundred and fifty-eight monuments, some of stone, and some of iron, had been placed along the seven hundred miles of boundary west of the Rio Grande. The intervals between them were varied to suit the requirements of the different regions, but the distances averaged about two and three-quarter miles between each two.

Some of the experiences of the members of the survey are well worth a more extended description than can be given here. The mountainous region for many miles about Nogales, Ariz., is one of the roughest and most arid on the continent. In this neighborhood was seen for the first time the strange and ungainly giant cactus, called the "saguaro" by the Mexicans. Its fruit, when ripe, is used as food by the Papago Indians of the region, who eat it fresh, dried and preserved, and make from it, besides, a slightly intoxicating drink. In the broad valley called the Moreno Flat, west of the Baboquivari Mountains and about fifty-five miles west of Nogales, a frightful sandstorm was encountered on July 3, 1893. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a dense, dark-brown cloud was seen rising in the south. The brilliant sun was soon overcast, and in a few moments after the cloud was first observed the storm broke in all its fury. In ten or fifteen minutes it was as black as midnight; the atmosphere was filled with loose soil of the valley to a height of several hundred feet; respiration became almost impossible, and it was only by breathing through a handkerchief held in front of the mouth that suffocation was avoided. In half an hour the wind began to subside, the darkness diminished, and in a little more than two hours the setting sun shone faintly through the dust particles that still filled the air.

Wonderful mirages were seen while crossing the lonely deserts. Just before sunrise crazy peaks would appear, capped by similar inverted peaks, which would gradually flatten out into strange forms. Once a city, with all its buildings, appeared in a valley to the northwest, but the morning sun resolved it into a mass of large bowlders near the base of a mountain. At another time, on the bare Yuma Desert, the reconnaissance party seemed to be in a level depression, surrounded on every side by a vertical wall of rock, fifty to one hundred feet high, which moved with them as they journeyed toward the river, but lessened in height until it finally vanished. The commonest deception was seen in the heat of the day, when beautiful lakes, fringed with trees, lay apparently only a few hundred yards away. The details were so perfect, even to the reflections in the water, that the party did not wonder that thirsty travelers were often lured from the road to procure this water, which never could be reached. The mirage distortion of the size and form of animals was also remarkable. In one case a herd of wild horses was mistaken for a herd of antelope and followed for several miles before the mistake was discovered. At times a jack-rabbit would loom up on the desert with the apparent size of a cow, while occasionally the legs of animals would be so comically lengthened as to make them appear mounted upon stilts.

A New Science.
Glossomania is a new "science," introduced by a Miss Erber No of Paris, consisting of reading the character by the form and size of the tongue.

The guiding principles are as follows: If the tongue is long it is an indication of frankness; if it is short, of dissimulation; if it is broad, of expansiveness; if narrow, of concentration.

When the tongue is both long and large it implies that the possessor is a great gossip, frank to disagreeableness, and thoughtless. If the tongue be long and narrow, its owner is only half frank, thinking as much as is uttered, but not always uttering all that is thought.

If the tongue be short and broad, there is promise of plenty of gossip and falsehoods; it talks a great deal, but says little of what is really thought. If short and narrow, it indicates deep cunning and lying; impenetrability and prudence. This tongue belongs to those persons always ready to make mistakes, but eager to inspire confidence.

CHESTNUTS AS FOOD.

Used Through France as a Popular Article of Diet.

The absence of Indian corn as an article of diet among the poorer classes in France is, writes Commercial Agent Griffin at Limoges, to a certain extent replaced by the popular chestnut. Throughout the center of this country, from the Bay of Biscay to Switzerland, there are large plantations, and almost forests, of chestnut trees. These nuts differ very much from the ordinary species indigenous to the United States; they are broad, large, and resemble the American horse-chestnut or buckeye, and are extensively eaten by human beings and animals. Great care is taken in harvesting this nut before the severe frosts touch it, as freezing hastens fermentation.

The poor people, during the fall and winter, often make two meals daily from chestnuts. The ordinary way of cooking them is to remove the outside shell, blanch the nut, then a wet cloth is placed in an earthen pot, which is almost filled with raw chestnuts; they are covered with a second wet cloth, and put on the fire to steam; they are eaten with salt or milk. Hot steamed chestnuts are carried around the city streets in baskets or pails; the majority of the working people, who usually have no fire early in the morning, eat them for their first breakfast, with or without milk. Physicians say that as an article of food, chestnuts are wholesome, hearty, nutritious and fattening. These nuts are often used as a vegetable and are exceedingly popular, being found on the table of the well-to-do and wealthy. They are served not only boiled, but roasted, steamed, pureed, and as dressings for poultry and meats.

Chestnuts are made into bread by the mountain peasantry. After the nuts have been blanched, they are dried and ground. From this flour a sweet, heavy, flat cake is made. It resembles the oatmeal cakes so popular among Scotch peasants. They are extensively employed for fattening animals, especially hogs. The nuts are boiled without shelling; only small, inferior fruit is thus used.

In good seasons, chestnuts sell as low as 1 cent a pound retail, and wholesale at \$1.50 per two hundred-weights.

The Origin of Confetti.
"Confetti" was invented by accident. A big printing house in Paris used to turn out millions of almanacs yearly, each with a small hole punched in the corner to receive a metallic eyelet. An enormous quantity of the tiny paper circles accumulated. These were sent to the paper makers, and would be so disposed of still had not chance and the smart proprietor turned them to profit. According to the "Family Doctor," it happens that two of the workmen were having a little dispute. Suddenly one of them caught up a handful of the paper circles and threw them in the other's face.

The other workmen joined in, and in the midst of the engagement the proprietor appeared. Far from getting angry, he told one of the men to fill a paper bag with the circles and take them to his house. That night he engaged a seat in the gallery at the opera, and during the dances showered the paper down on the heads of the people below. The idea caught on immensely, and he invented special machines for manufacturing the confetti. One has only to walk through Paris or Brussels during carnival to get an idea of the quantity of these little circles used. In Paris alone during the three days' carnival of the Bouffes there were 200 tons of the confetti used.

Making Brass Instruments.
The bell of a brass band instrument, which is the big end, extending back to the bow or first bend, is made of a single piece of metal which was originally flat. The pattern by which the metal is cut is of the shape that a bell would have if it were slit straight down the side from end to end and then flattened out. When the flat piece of metal from which a bell is formed has been cut out by such a pattern, it is bent by hand over a rod until the edges meet. The seam is brazed, and the piece of metal now has its trumpet-shaped form, but with many little more or less uneven places in the thin metal.

The bell is then placed upon a wooden mandrel, a form which fills the interior of the bell from end to end and is of the size and shape to which the bell is to be conformed. The inequalities in the surface of the metal are then worked out of it by hand with wooden hammers, the bell being repeatedly driven down upon the mandrel. When the bell has at last been brought in this manner substantially to its true form it is finished and brought to its perfect smoothness of surface in a spinning machine.

English Tramps.
While some vagabonds remain in the country during the winter, there is none the less a general exodus from the road in the autumn. In the South the professional wayfarer's last chance of obtaining work in the fields is at "hopping"; in the North, at "tater scratching." Thousands of vagrants rely on one or the other industry to get a winter's stock or keep, or, at least, something with which to tide them over the beginning of the town season. Comparatively seldom, however, do they reach their winter quarters with much money.

Incredible as it may seem, it is yet a fact that every autumn a number of London's wastrels tramp into Kent for no other purpose than that of "going through"—of robbing—poor "hoppers"; and vagrants, notwithstanding that they are versed in the ways of the sneak thief, and hide their money more regularly than they wash themselves, are victimized as readily as are tolling East Enders. Other tramps squander their money before they reach town.—Good Words.

Three miles from the village of Kriavik, in the great volcanic district of Iceland, there is a whole mountain composed of eruptive clays and pure white sulphur. A beautiful grotto penetrates the western slope to an unknown depth.

She—Look at those old fashion plates. How could women ever have worn such hats?

He—A thought you said they were fashion plates.—Brooklyn Life.

APE MONEY TESTERS.

Extraordinary Use of These Animals by Siamese Merchants.

We do not often hear of monkeys being useful. We hear them called "odd," or "comical," or "amusing," or "mischievous," as well as a great many other things; but we do not hear the monkey often alluded to as "that useful animal, the monkey."

Now, the Siamese people don't think that way. They don't reflect how amusing a monkey is. They find out what a monkey can do, and make him useful by making him do it. There are plenty of monkeys in Siam. They are of all sizes, large and small; and the large apes of Siam, we have heard, are used by the Siamese merchants as cashiers in their counting-rooms. Think of making apes useful in such a way as that? To keep them for cashiers in a counting-room!

We are not told that these apes are expert at making change, or that they are able to keep the merchant's ledger for him. No; the way apes are made useful, is this:

The merchants are often deceived and frequently swindled by quantities of clever counterfeit coins which are in circulation. The smartest men they could employ were deceived, too; for the bad money was such a wonderful imitation that the closest scrutiny often failed to find the difference between a good and a bad piece.

In this dilemma some Siamese merchants called to their help some one who was always thought not so smart as a man—monkeys. They used "large apes of Siam" proved such a success at their new avocation that the custom of employing them for the purpose of detecting bad money has become universal. The ape cashier of Siam holds his situation without a rival!

He has a peculiar method of testing coin. Every piece is handed to him and he picks up each bit of money, one at a time, and meditates upon it into his mouth, tasting it with great deliberation. If the coin is good, he declares the fact plainly. He takes it from his mouth and carefully places it in its proper receptacle beside him. He has pronounced judgment and every one is satisfied that the judgment is correct. But if the coin is bad, the cashier makes known his verdict in an equally unmistakable manner. He throws it violently from his mouth to the floor, shaking his head with as much disgust as the merchant himself might feel at being imposed upon. With loud chattering and angry gestures, says the independent, he makes known his displeasure at being presented with a bad piece of money. The merchant himself could not express it better.

Now, how does a monkey know what a man cannot tell? Ah, that is his secret. He never reveals it. Perhaps he is afraid if he should make known all the mysteries of his profession his occupation might be gone, and people would once more prefer men for cashiers in place of the extraordinary apes employed by the merchants of Siam.

Spanning Niagara.
The second steel arch bridge across the Niagara gorge replaces the upper suspension bridge close to the falls. The signing of the contracts for the new arch was practically an order for the destruction of the last of the famous great suspension bridges at Niagara, so far as their original location is concerned, and the last of the structures traversed by thousands of tourists in an admiring mood will live in memory only. All arrangements for the building of the first bridge over the gorge were completed, writes Orrin E. Dunlap in Leslie's Weekly, early in 1848, and the contractors set about finding a means of establishing communication between the cliffs at the narrowest point near the whirlpool rapids. The idea of overcoming the difficulty by a powerful rocket was conceived. But this did not work, and some schoolboys flying their kites on the river bank gave the suggestion that the desired connection might be made by allowing a kite to settle on the opposite bank.

The most adept of the boys in flying their kites was little Homer Walsh, and the contractors invited him to try his skill. The prevailing wind at the falls is from the southwest, and after waiting some days for a favorable wind, young Walsh walked up stream two miles to the ferry, and crossed to the Canadian side, reaching which he proceeded down stream to the site of the bridge. The wind was blowing strong, and he soon had his kite, named the Union, flying heavenward. The cord went out rapidly, but the gale was too strong to allow the kite to settle. Night came on, and Walsh and boys who had gathered, built a fire on the bank to keep warm, awaiting a lull in the wind toward midnight. The anxious watchers on the opposite shore also built a fire. Walsh knew then that his program was understood, and that there would be a close watch kept for the kite.

The wind went down as expected, and about 12 o'clock increased tension and jerking on the kite string told him that his kite had landed and that the cord was safely across the gorge. The distance and roar of the rapids prevented verbal communication, therefore they were uncertain as to each other's movements. Suddenly there came a heavy jerk on the cord, and then it fell loose in Walsh's hands. So much sag had been given it that it had reached the river below, in which a vast amount of ice was flowing, and the cord was broken in two. Disappointed, Walsh wound up his end of the cord and started for the ferry. Reaching there, he was told the river was so full of ice that the boats dared not venture out. For eight days he was icebound on the Canadian shore.

When finally he arrived home he found his kite uninjured, and after waiting again for a favorable wind to fly it from the New York State bank, he again crossed to the Canadian side, the wind was favorable, and in thirty minutes he had landed his kite, and the desired connection between the cliffs was established. The cord was used to draw a heavier cord across the river, and this was followed by a rope and a wire cable. Other cables followed, and a cable way on which an iron basket ran, now in possession of the Buffalo Historical Society, was operated in building the bridge. Walsh received \$50 for his work. He is still alive, and resides in Lincoln, Neb.

SOME QUEER APPETITES.

Ostriches and Gnats Are Not Alone in the Possession of Them.

The novel operation mentioned recently of the removal of over six inches of hatpin from the neck of a kitten is not altogether without precedent.

Kittens and puppies, and cats and dogs, it was stated, are frequent sufferers from a lack of discrimination in swallowing things never intended for consumption. Hatpins, meat-skewers, knitting needles, and ordinary needles and pins are among the articles they have been known to swallow. Only recently a tiny fox terrier was submitted for professional examination on what was supposed to be an abscess on the side. The surgeon, however, decided that a foreign body was present, and nothing could do course be done without the merciful aid of chloroform, for it is too interesting and gratifying to know that even the least painful operation is never attempted until the animal to be operated upon is placed temporarily beyond the reach of pain. The results of this operation disclosed the presence of a wooden meat-skewer in the terrier's stomach, with the point projecting between its ribs. The obstacle was successfully removed and today the tiny pet is as frisky as ever it was.

Another small spaniel paid the penalty of its avariciousness with its life, mainly owing to the fact that its owner was a comparatively poor man. One morning the dog entered the bedroom, and bounding upon the dressing table, lapped up a diamond-studded five or six guinea. Ordinary emotions had no effect, and unfortunately under chloroform on the operating table the surgeon was unsuccessful in dislodging the stud. At the wish of the owner a further supply of the drug was given, and a post-mortem revealed the missing gem.

It is attributed to some cats that they show an immoderate inclination for wine corks, and frequently swallow them. Others swallow needles, which gradually work out through their skin, and there is a case on record of an omnivorous goat that swallowed a packet of small needles, and for some months afterward, owing to porcupine exterior, was a terror to the small boys who attempted to take a seat on its back.

Whale Butchery.

The progress of our age has played havoc with many time-honored industries, but on the other hand has caused new ones to spring up and take their place. Whaling in bygone times was a dangerous business. Sailing vessels fitted out for the purpose had to take along not only a crew of hardy whale hunters, but also men skilled in cutting the blubber from the leviathan's sides, cooking it, and placing the blubber into oil barrels, carried along for the purpose. A large quantity of fat and other materials was always wasted, no matter how careful the captain and crew went to work. To-day whaling is carried on differently. Steamers fitted with all the modern appliances and covering ten times the ground of a sailing vessel are out after the great cetaceans. When they catch a whale within a couple hundred knots from North Cape they do not stop to cut up the big fish at sea, but tow the animal to Vardoe or Vadsot, where enterprising Norwegians have started a quite novel business—a whale butchery. They work on a partnership arrangement, paying the ship-owner pro rata of the whale oil rendered and the amount of whale bone secured. Because of their improved facilities they obtain more than twice as much oil, and since the meat of the whale makes a splendid fertilizer and they derive another large source of income by selling whale hides and skeletons for museums to dealers in curios, they are doing very well. They employ at the present 120 men, most of them in former years sailors on board of the whalers.—Philadelphia Record.

A Day Ahead of the Almanac.

An interesting circumstance incident to Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe and discovery of the Philippines is that every degree Magellan sailed westward added four minutes to his watch, until, when he reached the Philippines, the difference in time amounted to sixteen hours. Curiously enough, this escaped the notice of all. Elcano, the only Captain who made the entire circuit, was not aware, "when he returned to the longitude of his departure, that his ship's logbook" was about a day behind "the time of the port his long-continued westward course had brought him back to. The error remained unnoticed also in the Philippines till 1844, when it was decided to pass over New Year's Day for once altogether." Thus it appeared that the Philippines, instead of lying far to the west of Spain, the direction in which the discoverers had sailed, might more properly be spoken of as lying about eight hours east of Spain. When it is noon in Madrid it is about 8:20 in the evening in Manila, and about 7:10 in the morning at Washington.

Wells That Breathe.

Blowing or breathing wells are strange phenomena which exist at Sauk City, Prairie du Sac and Merrimack, Wisconsin.

At those places wells have been put down to depths ranging from 60 to 130 feet, and, strange to relate, they exhale the air for a period of 24 hours and then inhale for a like period. In cold weather water is frozen at a depth of over 100 feet, causing the pump pipes to burst in many cases. Recently, Charles Stoddard put some light boards over the well and during the night the exhalation blew part of the boards off.

One man covered his well, except a round hole through one of the boards, and when a bat, folded newspaper or other similar object was placed over the hole, it would be blown off. The air seems to come from a stratum of very coarse gravel, in which there is no sand or other substance, except a little spongy matter.

Slate is produced in France to a very large extent and is taken from both open and closed quarries. The best of these quarries are located in the neighborhood of Anger, Department of Maine et Loire. The slate extracted is principally used for roofing tiles; from certain quarries, for large slabs, billiard tables and public toilet rooms.

WONDERS OF ELECTROID.

New Substance That Makes Plants Grow Visibly Discovered.

Francis Rychowski, a mechanical engineer of Lemburg, Austria, has discovered a strange and very subtle matter, which he has called "electroid," because of certain affinity with electricity. Electroid, produced by a special apparatus built by the inventor, is obtained by the dissolution of certain matters under the influence of the electric current. It makes noise and at the same time a refreshing scent and cool breeze are experienced.

This discovery induced Mr. Rychowski to make a machine capable of refreshing the air to such a degree that those present during the experiment had the feeling that the window was open, although this was not the case.

Electroid is a very subtle matter, but it seems to be a fluid, and it can be gathered and preserved, while falling on a plate it reflects in a shape of shining sheaves.

The commission appointed by the Austrian Government to investigate this discovery reported that, under the influence of electroid, plants grow rapidly and the buds of flowers unclose while one is looking at them. Electroid annihilates microbes and thus preserves organic matter. These are physiological influences of electroid.

Among mechanical phenomena the commission reported that the influence of electroid is not stopped even by a brick wall and glass; that it attracts solid bodies and makes them shine like moonlight—it makes them move and attract other bodies; finally, that it acts on photographic plates and produces sharp and distinct lines, such as were formerly possible only with a very powerful lens.

Surgeon Helped By an Echo.

No orator ever less needed the aids of art than the great London preacher, Charles H. Spurgeon, and none ever used them less. When a nature helped him, not only in himself, but outside of himself, he welcomed the effect, as he had a right to do. One striking instance of a sermon reinforced in this way is related by a clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. D. A. Doudney.

Mr. Spurgeon, while holding out-door meetings in the county of Hants (opposite the Isle of Wight), and one afternoon he preached to a great throng of people in a beautiful valley near the market town of Havant.

His text was from the fifty-first Psalm, "Then will I teach transgressors Thy ways," and the sermon was a Gospel invitation. The air was still, and a cloudless sun was sinking as he approached the end of his discourse, while the attentive hearers caught every word.

Apparently they had not noticed, carried along as they were by the sweep of his powerful voice, that the valley was the home of echoes. Mr. Spurgeon had discovered the fact. At the close of his last appeal, raising his voice, he called to the congregation: "All things are ready! Come! The Spirit and the bride say come!" and nature herself accents the heavenly invitation again and again. "Come! Come! Come!"

The echoes took up the word, and from side to side the breathless assembly heard the repeated call, "Come! Come! Come!" till it sank to a whisper in the distance.

The narrator describes the effect as "like an electric shock." It was as if the preacher's eloquent peroration had awakened supernatural voices. We have no written record of the fruits of the meeting, but there was a solemnity in the aptness of its close that lifted it above mere dramatic artifice or any of the devices employed to trick.

Her Sweet Revenge.

Revenge is sweet, and a complete triumph over the foe is a most satisfactory feeling. So there must be one young lady in London who is perfectly happy. She happened, in going from Kensington eastward, to step into one of those private "buses" which are particularly rife at holiday times. On tendering her customary twopence, she was informed that there were no fares under sixpence, and, as did two other victims, who were her only fellow passengers, she paid. The day was dirty, the rain falling and walking most unpleasant, so the vehicle was stopping many times to allow of would-be passengers to enter, but to each and all the young lady, who was coolly intoned at an end seat, said in dulcet tones: "Excuse me, but are you aware that this is a private bus?" Every one of the people thanked her and stepped down. At Hyde Park there were quite a crowd waiting to get a lift. As they boarded the "bus," however, they were met with the silvery notes warning them of their danger and the nature of the vehicle in which they proposed to travel. The result was that the "bus" remained empty, save for its original passengers, till Chancery lane was reached, where the young lady alighted, and as she nodded the conductor "Good morning" she seemed very well pleased with herself.—London Telegraph.

Phosphorus.

Ordinary phosphorus is highly poisonous, is inflammable at a temperature far below that of boiling water and at the ordinary temperature of a room if exposed to the slightest friction, and gives off poisonous fumes at ordinary temperatures when in contact with air containing any moisture. Red phosphorus is not poisonous even in large quantities, and gives off no fumes in ordinary conditions. It is used in the manufacture of matches that strike only on the box. The ordinary phosphorus occupies a large place in match manufacture which the red variety cannot fill. How large that place is may be judged from the fact that some sixty tons of white phosphorus are annually used in making matches, while the consumption of red phosphorus is only four tons.

Arc lamps are preferable to the incandescent burners in electric illumination for certain crowded rooms and damp, ill-smelling basements and cellars, according to an authority in hygiene. The arc lamp has a strong deodorizing action, either by virtue of the light, the ozone or the emission of vapors. In many cases it has been found that the lighting of an arc lamp in an offensive basement soon dissipates the objectionable odors.

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